

Anisepyrus rufitarsis Kieffer

Anisepyrus rufitarsis Kieffer, 1907, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 32: 9, 13-14 (♂, Havana, Cuba).—Kieffer, 1914, Das Tierreich 41: 440.

I have seen no specimens assignable to this species. It may prove to be the male of *aurichalceus* or *planiceps*.

DESCRIPTION OF *BLASTOPHAGUS KHASIANUS*,
NEW SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE)

By JOZO J. MURAYAMA, Yamaguchi City, Japan

In the course of the study, at the Smithsonian Institution, of the species of Scolytidae imported into Japan, the writer found a specimen from Basilan, Philippine Islands, that agreed with one in the U. S. National Museum, from Assam, labeled *Blastophagus khasianus* Beeson.¹ As Beeson's name is a manuscript name, my use of it in the table published in Pan-Pacific Entomologist 33: 36, 1957, was as a nomen nudum. I am herewith describing the species for the convenience of future study, with Dr. Beeson's agreement, and the latter has kindly furnished me with the biological data given here.

Male. Cylindrical, slender, brownish yellow; antennae, tibiae, tarsi and apex of elytra yellow. Head with front quadrate, convex, slightly depressed transversely over the mouth and in middle, rugose with large shallow and sparse punctures, with an erect aureous seta arising from each puncture, among the setae a pair of particularly long ones; with longitudinal median keel from base to the center of front. Eyes large, elongate. Antennae with a long, large scape; funicles with 1st joint globular and large, 2nd to 6th short, increasing in width distally; clubs large, conic, wider than long. Vertex reticular with fine piligerous punctures. Prothorax wider than long, basal angles rounded, sides curved outwardly in basal half, thence strongly contracted anteriorly, apical border slightly emarginate in middle; surface convex, matt, sparsely

¹ Beeson, C. F. C., The ecology and control of the forest insects of India and the neighboring countries, Dehra Dun, For. Res. Inst. & Oxford, Imp. For. Inst., p. 371, 1941.

set with large shallow piligerous punctures, punctures not denser along borders, hairs erect and short, dense, longer and recurved near sides, with a transverse depression behind the apical border, median impunctate line obscure. Scutellum small, oblong, convex, matt, with few piligerous punctures. Elytra cylindrical, slightly wider and two and one-half times as long as pronotum, with parallel sides to two thirds of elytral length, in the last third narrowed to rounded apical border which is elevated and crenulate, with teeth; basal border strongly rounded, with a deep depression around scutellum; punctures in the striae weak, shallow, round; interstices rugose, almost flat, with irregular rows of round punctures of same size as those in striae, basal third rugose with semi-circular tubercles, rugosity strong at base, much weaker behind; on the declivity the second interstices narrow and depressed, not rugose nor tubercular; other interstices with a row of small tubercles, with short thick and erect hairs arising from punctures and tubercles respectively, with few minute ground hairs. Length 4.5 mm.

Remarks: The specimen on which this description is based is in the U. S. National Museum, Eggers' Collection 1948, bearing the labels: "Shillong 6000'. Assam, C. F. C. Beeson leg. 9 VI, 1925, ex *Pinus khasia*, R. R. D. 414, B. C. R. 151, Cage 101, *Blastophagus khasianus* n. sp. C. F. C. Beeson det." USNM Type No. 64474.

This species, resembling *B. brevipilosus* Eggers, differs from it in its yellowish color, very weakly punctured pronotum, and elytra with shorter, weaker hairs and ground hairs. Such characters except for color could not be the result of immaturity of the insect. The following is a quotation from Dr. Beeson's report on the biological data:

"... in *Pinus khasia* has similar habits to *B. piniperda*, the pine shoot beetle or Waldgaertner of Europe. In the bark of logs and branches the gallery-system consists of a single, longitudinal, axial mother-gallery with entrance-hole and radiating larval galleries. The young beetles after emergence attack the terminal shoots of the leader and top branches of pine of all ages; a tunnel is bored in the pith for 1 or 2 inches, hollowing out and killing the shoot which dries up and falls. Such tunnels are made for the purpose of feeding and not for laying eggs and are abandoned before the shoot withers. This form of attack causes a high mortality in *Pinus khasia* at higher elevations in the Khasia Hills."